CUBA

Movements of Troops in the Central Department.

THE RECAPTURE OF THE COMANDITARIO.

Usual Bluster and Bragging by the Spaniards.

Reported Insurgent Victory Near Santa Cruz.

Mcial Announcement of Speedy Termination of Insurrection—The Reported Capture of Despedes Officially Denied—A Riot Averted— Movement of Troops in the Central Department—A Vigorous Campaign Promised—Cu-bans and Press Distrustful—Details from Various Jurisdictions—Reported Defeat of the Spanish Troops from Santa Cruz.

HANANA, April 15, 1869. HANANA, April 15, 1566.

We are officially assured that the ultimate triumph of the Spanish cause in Cuba is inevitable, t is immment, the insurrection is controlled, is conquered." The occasion of this pleasing assurance was an anticipated riot among the volunteers on sunday last, caused by the announcement that Cespeces had been captured and was shortly to arrive as the Villa Nueva depot. An immense crowd, the discipances is and out of unifogm, gathered nostly of volunteers, in and out of uniform, gathered here, and had Señor Cespedes been so unfortunate to have arrived, then and there he would have of officials the threatened difficulty was post ned, and on the following day Dulce, whose

INHABITANTS OF HAVANA—It is true that the commuications received from the theatre of teaurrection are highly
atisfactory, that the rebeis are abandoning their cause, and
hat their situation is designerous and difficult in the Central
Department; but the report circuited to the effect that
Especies, the incomplant of the contral
Department; but the report circuited to the effect that
Especies, the incomplant of the contral
Department; but the report circuited to the Printing Cautie, is a flagrant faishold, invented by some one
shose interest it may be to keep alive the anxiety and agitaion on the spot, to be agread abroad in a sense calumnious
and offensive to your dignity as Spaniards and to the honor
of our belowed country. I tell it to you at once, without fear
hat the events will contradict my assertion. The definite
rhumph of the Spanish causes in Cuba is inevitable. It is
use. It is imminent. The insurrection is controlled; it is
sorquered. Wee to those who attempt to revive it!

Volunteers it Endeavor by persuasion to convince the overredulous and impationt. Take possession yourselves of
every one who propagates news which, however, agreeable
its tenor may be, is lable to contribute to this excitement
and overriow of the passions. Have confidence in me, as
pour Capitain General completely confidence in me, as
pour Capitain General completely confidence in me, as

nt is directed to the Central Department, in and out Puerto Principe, and troops are being con-nitrated both upon the north and south sides for rations there. In the early part of this week two is, loaded with troops and mobilized volun-sailed for Nuevitas, and during the past nigh ajaro del Oceano sailed for the sa inded with troops, horses and supplies. From the e troops scattered through Trinidad, Clen ove up from Santa Cruz and, as is expected by the enday last the artillery column recently arrived

nd a short and decisive campaign is promised. The Cubans, as usual, smile at all this, and claim that with the withdrawal of the troops the insurrects

avana.

General Dulce has decreed an augmentation of oog quardia civil for this island for the better proection of the jurisdictions of Cardenas, Colon,
agua, Clenfuegos, Santa Clara and Remedios. For
helr maintenance a tax of three and one-half per
ent on the amount of profit of each estate will be

evied.

The Vox de Cuba, in referring to Dulce's declaraion concerning the near termination of the rebellion, warns its readers against being over confident,
it pertinently adds:—"Where are the hosts of rebels
that existed but the other day? They have not been
(illed. They have not been made prisoners. They
have not presented themselves. Eryp they are still
wandering over the country. Therefore let us be
wary, for fear that the insurrection breaks out anew
more vigorously than ever."

wary, for fear that the insurrection breaks out anew more vigorously than ever."
There is a rumor that General Escalante arrived here on the train of Sunday, which was expected to bring Ceapedes, and that he died during the following night of his wounds.

Bince the alarm of Sunday the cafes and drinking saloons have been ordered to close at ten P. M.

According to the latest dates from Manzanillo a party of volunteers surprised Don Francisco Cespedes lel Castillo, brother-in-law of the far famed Cuban eader, and three companions. They were making a desperate effort to escape, and in the afray one was shot by the volunteers, and turned out to be the above named brigadier, who had gone to pass the fay on an estate close by. One of the party was a saly.

The recent steamers from the coast have brought the following items of news:—

TRINDAD, 10th.—Governor Minano published on the 7th an address to the innabiliants of that jurisdiction full of patriotic cifusions. At the same time the papers publish the arrest of the following indivinuis, an inghy respectable citizens of the city:—Jose M. Feruandez de Castro, Francisco Cisneros, Nicanor Cantero, Cristobal Fontan, Rafael Medinilla, Juan Lais Padilla, Antonio Garcia, Francisco Frarregori, Sebastian Font, Juan Gandara, Adejandro Muxo, Benito Zerquera, Radesindo Teureyro, Manuel Gelabert, Rafael Vingut, Pio Pedroso, Pedro Jose Rodriguez, Lucas Castro, Gabriel Juarez, José M. Valdespino, Francisco Prat, Ramon Sattacina, José Antonio Cortes, Leandro Gonzales, Ernesto Escabar, Antonio Fries, Manuel Hernandez.

CIENFURGOS, Hilb.—Last hight, at ten o'clock, a special train arrived with General Letona, who goes to Havana to receive orders from General Dulce. The rebels were in iront of Gavilan. The towns of Manicaragua, Seibabo and Siotra are said to have been destroed by fire.

VILLA CLARA, Hilb.—General Peinez, chief of operations in Gienfuegos, arrived here resterday evening, and was conducted to the residence of General Letona. Sergeant Emiso Bonda, of the Second mobilized volunteers, is summoned by the court for desertion.

Santa Urcz, 7th.—Another column arrived on The recent steamers from the coast have brought

mobilized volunteers, is summoned by the court for descrion.

SANTA UNUZ, 7th.—Another column strived on the 4th from Principe, under Colonel Goyeneche and again left on the 6th, with a convoy of provisions, together with 200 cots. On the 7th the steamer Villaciars came with 1,000 rations and 700 chasseurs of Aragon. The next day they were to leave for Principe, along with 200 more infantry, one squadron of light horse and two pieces of arthlery—all under treatment force.

cipe, along with 200 more infinitely, one squarron of light horse and two pieces of archiery—all under Brigadier Ferrer.

Sancti Essentiat, 9th.—General Puello has taken up his quarters with Colonel Acosta, and was seremaded two mights in the course of the week. Several parties of ribbis mave applied and the city, from three to six mices off. They are mostly fugilives from signature, under agreeo. Governor Methavilla has ordered all the outside "mendes" or country stores to remove to the nearest inhabited towns, and prescribes several restrictions affecting the transit in town, ordering an account to be given of all the mules fit for loading, which the critices may possess!

an the mules at for londing, which the citizens may possess,

Saula, 8th.—Governor Trillo fought the rebels commanded by the Pole, in the cane fields and swamps of Santa Cruz, Hebana; one company of Tarrageoa and lour of Casalia completely routed them. They had forty to sixty killed and more than 200 wounded. The Spanish forces had one killed, Licatemant Gordshegul, and eleven wounded. Of the rebels that were wounded more than half have died since, insuding the President of the revolutionary Junta of Villa Clara.

Yaorany, 8th.—Some of the Second volunteers, and others from Renedios, have been incorporated with the Fifth mobilized. On the 7th they went a mile only, but were recalled, the news having come that General Puello, with another column, had alrendy attacked and dispersed the enemy, with two pieces, has been formed here, and another of cavality is being organized.

PURSTO PERSONER, 31st uit.—The column, under coloned Govencence, of the Kenna infanity and Union chasseurs, executing a convoy of provisions and multipole has coursed from Santa Cruz, they were

Colonel Goyenecke, of the Schu Intantry and Union chasseurs, escorting a convoy of provisions and munitions, has returned from Santa Cruz; they were only slightly molecued on the way by the rebels of going, but on the return they found the road covered with 2,000 reisels, becapying several entreuchments, from which, however, they were dislouded with great loss in killed and wounded, while the government forces bed six killed and wounded, while the government forces bed six killed and wounded, while the government forces bed six killed and wounded, while the government forces bed six killed and wounded, while the government forces bed six killed and wounded, while the government forces bed six killed and wounded.

rder.

Pikak pet Rio, 11th.—More volunteers are being reganized. Governor Ruiz is inciting the people to upport the government cause. A cavalry picaet

have brought in several political prisoners from

mand of the English Governor for Her Surrender—Hombastic Response of the Spaniards—Complications Probable—The Mary Lowell Declared a Lawful Prize— Washington Government Notified—The Press on American Citizenship—Arrest of

HAVANA, April 15, 1899.

A recent quotation of the Heralb, as applied to
the Spaniards in their contest in this island, that
"whom the gods would destroy they first make
mad," was well made. The conversation between
the commander of the Cherub and he of the Spanish of the Comanditario by the latter, seems to have been of more importance than was supposed. As first reported by the Spanish papers—whose general stapidity is wonderful to behold—the thing seemed only worthy of laughter, and was so treated by your correspondent. It now seems, however, that it was a formal demand from the Governor of Nassau, through the commander of the Cherub, for the surrender of the Yara, or Comanditario, and of the captured "paratea," as having been taken in British waters; that the demand was treated with most imbedie and insulting bravade by the Spanish commander, causing the other to withdraw in discommander, causing the other to withdraw in discommander, causing the other to withdraw in dis-gust. This statement is fully substantiated by an refer. The same, in official form, was communicated to Duice by the commander of the Lusa, accompanied with the slip of paper upon which was sketched the flag referred to in the narrative and against the flag referred to in the narrative and against which the Spanards are fighting so hard. The British Consul General had an interview with Dulce on the subject, and expressed a certain diplomatic without, however, at all committing himself in the matter. Evidently the sketch of the flag was regarded as damning evidence of a grave offence against international law by the Dons, and it was made a subject of serious conversation, during which the Consul made sly allusion to an in-surgent flag which graced one corner of the apart-Whether or not the British government will allow the timate demands of its representative to be thus contemptuously treated by a Power whose weakness en its protection for long years remains to be

communication in the papers here, denying that the sole credit, if any credit there is, is due to the Luisa, which went out from here under his orders, and did not move a paddie wheel save in accorwith them. He attributes the capture to the cowardice of the crew of the Comanditario, and claims that the very little glory of the affair should Marsella, accidently there.

miralty Court has declared the brig Mary Lowell a been correctly stated in the HERALD. She was in charge of a custom house officer at Ragged Island, and was taken as she was about moving from manmen taken with her, who, as before stated, have been released, are here, and fully corroborate the statement of Mr. Wilson, the custom house official, and his brother, already published. As near as 1 and his brother, already published. As near as I can learn, the point upon which the court buses its action is as follows:—Owing to the conformation of the island and the shoals by which it is surrounded a considerable circle is necessary in moving from "man-of-war anchorage" to the usual harbor occupied by the merchant marrine. While I cannot speak with certainty I am led to believe that in making this circuit the vessel would need to go quite a mile from shore. The Spaniards ciaim that she was thus moving when captured, although the custom house officer piaces the seizure at "man-oi-war anchorage." However the facts may be, the vessel has been declared a prize, and another question remains to be settled between Spain and Great Britain.

Upon receipt of the news of the decision by the Consul General of the United States, the Penobecot was despatched to Key West to communicate the fact to the Washington government, mose unnecessors care being rather in the meantime to Keen the

fact to the Washington government, most unnecessary care being taken in the ineantime to keep the matter secret.

The question of foreign ditizenship is being discussed by certain of the journals of the island in a vein which indicates the very neight of lanacy. La Voz de Cuban, in a recent issue, quotes a leader of El Imparcial of Trimidad upon the subject of Cubans availing themselves of their American citizenship, and says:—"The result is that it forces the necessity on the government of declaring the expuision of all natives of Cuba who may have become citizenship and return to the bosom of Spanish nationality within a prescribed time. To this the government has a right." Evidently La Voz does not like any interference in the shooting and garroting, and desires Cubans to return to the nourisning bosom of Spanish nationality, in order that they may be taken off without trouble. Then, as though disgusted and determined to kill any way, it adds:—"This is the surest means wherew the to dispose of that iron armor with which they believe themselves ravored; out, oh, how mistaken they are! A native Cuban becoming a citizen of the United States the same as a Spaniard, an American or an Englishman, is expelled, imprisoned and shot; our commanders of vessels hang at the vard-arm a Frenchman and tallan, a Russian—one and ail, if attempting to conspire." Their ravings would be regarded as of little importance were it not that a rigid censorship overnooks everything that is published here, and they are, therefore, in one sense, stamped with the approval of the govern

and shot; our commanders of vessels mang at the yard-arm a Frenchman, antitalian, a Russian—oae and all, if attempting to conspire." Their ravings would be regarded as of little importance were it not that a rigid censorship overnocks everything that is published here, and they are, therefore, in one sense, stamped with the approval of the government.

Arcests continue to be made here, and the city is gradually becoming terrorized. No person, whether mative or foreigner, knows when he retures to sleep that he will not be arcested before marining, as the custom is for a guard to visit the victim after midmight, and, when in bed, arouse him, search his papers and burry him of to prison. Among those tecenty arrested in this manner is Don Francisco de Armas, a young lawyer, and brother to Don Jose de Armas, a young lawyer, and brother to Don Jose de Armas, a young lawyer, and brother to Don Jose de Armas, a young lawyer, and brother to Don Jose de Armas, a young lawyer, and brother to Don Jose de Armas, a young lawyer, and bon Julio Darra, manger of one of the Havana banks, has also been imprisoned and the police are said to be aster hon Juna A. Colorme, manager of the Ahanza Banking and Goodie immigration Company, and prominent member of the minicipality.

Twenty-nine political prisoners arrived here on Sunday has from Trinidad. They were taken before General Duice. Most of them are gentlemen of wealth and position.

A letter from Trinidad fac 9th says:—"The Spanish authorities here are making arrests every day among the Cuban population, and at present writing it is impossible to say what they are going to do with them. If they keep on at this rate the prisons will soon be full."

The steamer Almendaris, from Sagua, broagat more political prisoners from Villa Clara.

Some additional facts have come to light concerning the execution of Leon. The High Court of Justice sat the night before the execution, and representations were made to it chaining the prisoners from Villa Clara.

Some additional facts have come to

The four mariners of the brig Mary Lowel were set at liberty on the 13ta, after having ocen detained since their arrival in a flithy dengeon. They were set at liberty without resources or a pass, and are their arrival in a flithy dengeon. They were set at liberty without resources or a pass, and are therefore hable to be arrested at any moment by policeman or volunteer. They have applied to the Consul and will be looked after.

I am well informed that a certain party in the interest of the Spanish government recently went to New York for the purpose of subsultaing a parsion of the American press. This may account for the sudden etnange in the course of certain journast touching matters on this island recense observable. Colonel Navarro, of the volunteers, while marching at the head of his columnad, a few days since, in the Passo de Tacon, died suddenly while harranguing his men and crying "Vara Repana," Attributed to heart disease.

The United Frat's sceamship Penobecot, Captain Eastman, returned from Triandad and Clearuegos on Tuesday morning. She was completely overest with anticess, and it cost the fine in maches labor to clean her as far an possible, It, is now supposed that the Contoorogy went to the Missistion to this account.

biffinense, and it cost he men the cost short of the her as far a possible. It is now supposed that the Controction went to the Missessippi on this account. An expedition from Shithners who served as artillerists composed of Irishinen who served as artillerists.

Spanish Troops—True Result of Lescu's March, Corroborative of the Herald's Accounts—Quesada Captures Convoy from Santa Cruz to Principo—Caban Assembly Arrests Napoleon Arango—Wreck of the

NUEVITAS, April 10, 1809. Ardnous is the task to give intelligence in such times as these and in such a country as Cuba. The news mostly comes through the government sources, and even as it is I cannot find two individuals who

can give the same account. Some honest engineer rarely comes through the lines, and enly then can I get a gieran of what is going on in the country.

The hatred of the Spaniards towards the Cubans is daily increasing, and were their wishes and desires carried out not a native would remain alive. The Spaniards think that the rebeilion will be put down within two months. This song they have been singing ever since the revolution commenced, and now hat the public original to the revolution commenced, and

that fights and runs away," &c. On March 20 a party

named Pisto Recio, who were said to be at the plantation of Don Pedro Sanchez. They returned the lottowing day with twenty-six horses, provusions, three old fowling pieces and four slaves, the Recio party skedading on their approach.

On the 25th two companies, numbering 150 men, commanded by the Governor of this city, went to the plantation Buena Vista, owned by Don Gregorio Loret de Moia. They did not find the enemy, and returned with seventy-two head of cattle, after setting fire to an the buildings. This was a very picturesque pince, stuated on the rainroad, about soven miles from here. The Governor was greatly exasperated at the soldiers, and so were the columeers, but nobody was punished. The soldiers always do the burning in the same way, and the blame is laid to the insurgents.

On the 2d a corporal stabled a soldier, thereby causing immediate death. The same night a party of 160 volunteers and regulars, commanded by the Governor, started for Panta Pedra, a village nine miles from here, inhabited by charcoal burners. Five of these were surprised in their beds—some want their wives. The men were all instantly shot before their families. Thus many poor miserables perish. All and everybody residing beyond the limits of the town are in danger of losing their ives. The Spannards do not calculate that many have not the means to come out and five in the city, and rather than run the risk of starvation they expose themselves to be thus shot down like dogs in any of the raids the troops make.

The Spanish gumboat Africa arrived lately from

sympathizers.
Leopoid A. Price has been recognized by the authorities as United States Consular Agent in this city, during the absence of Mr. Richard Gibbs.

1 have just heard, from good authority, that Napoleon Arango and his brother Manuel have been arrested, by order of the Cuban Assembly, at Sibanicu, and that they are held in that place to be tried by all the chiefs, on charges made against them as traitors and inducing their brother August 5 to go to Principe to treat with the Spanish authorities, thereby being the indirect cause of the assassination of that lamented patriot.

ANOTHER SWINDLING OPERATION.

Vessel Clearing from Port with False Papers-Attempt to Defraud Insurance

day's Herald states that the parties implicated in the under-mentioned fraud had all absconded. The cargo had been discharged by the United States Marshal, and only 200 bales of trashy cotton were found to represent 889 bales, for which bills of lading had been signed. The New Orleans Picayune of the 16th gives the following particulars of the

The Collector of the Port, Colonel Casey, acting upon information received from his o fleers yesterday morning, directed Special Deputy Surveyor Charles B. Ketti io Seize the American brig C. C. Charles B. Keith to seize the American brig C. C. Coison, Cautan Fratt, 19mg at post 16, foot of St. Joseph street, for attempted violation of the revenue laws and because it was reported she had on board arms for the revolutionists in Cuba.

In investigating this affair we have unrawelled one

Messina, and was in March purchased by Francis II. Page, a citizen of New Orleans, for the sum of \$15,000, Mr. Waddy Thompson holding a mortaze upon ner for the sum of \$15,000. The brar was then advertised for Liverpool, and to the casnal observer who passed post 16 there was nothing suspicious about the craft; she was apparently loading for Liverpool with ordinary freight—cotton, staves, moss cotton seed, &c. All things worked along very smoothly muit a president of one of our insurance companies was called upon by Captain George Baker, who informed him that he had been approached by parties interested in the brig with the proposition to take command of her and to destroy her at sea, for which service they proposed to give him the sum of \$5,000. He was astonated by so outrageous a proposition, but, determining upon the course he should pursue, said he would consider the matter. The President, after consulting with numerous insurance friends, advised the captain to leak the parties on, and, without ausolutely committing minself, to luduce them to believe that he would take command of the vessel. This he Cla, and it was not long before he was approached by the same parties with the request that he would take command of the vessel. This he Cla, and it was not long before he was approached by the same parties with the request that he would take command of the vessel. This he Cla, and it was not long before he was approached by upon and they were compelled to procure another man, captain Julins A. Fratt, who was pinced temporarily in charge, and who signed the oils of lading, upon which the moutey was realized by purchasing exchange. Trings were now brought very rapinly to a crisis; the detectives of the insurance conapanes reported that but few bries of cotton had gone on board, and these world and these world and these world and so hades of nost appears upon the manifesti-aland surface was regularly cleared by Captain Fratt, and the following freight appears upon the manifesti-aland and the few biles of own hear

HOMIGIDE IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Richard Lathin was tacally scattered to Westcoro last Sun lay evening, about seven o'clock, by Induit Record. The precise that a difficulty some time etc. and incelling in a smoot isualay evening, about seven o'clock, by Induit Record. The precise that a difficulty some time etc. and incelling in a smoot isualay evening, alter ordered to be a smooth is a spice, the old croudle because a topic of disconsion. After some hard words Lathin surick Keevan and a struggle ensules. Keevan was custing to base to register ensules. Keevan was custing to base to register the struck Lathin with the knife in the thigh, severing an artery and causing almost histant dearn. Keevan mas treat in Westbook severing the last ways been considered a quiet and orderly citizen. He is almost forty years or age, and has a write and is calletten. Lathin was twenty-increayears of age and leaves a wife. Deputs Sue aft D. F. Newton, coreentitiren. Lattin was twenty three years of accleaves a wife. Deputy Smoulf D. F. Newton, ner, held an induced on the body of Lattin yeste morning, and the verthet was in accordance the above facts. Keevan was subsequently amnuel before Triat Justice trings, and this mitted to await the action of the Grand Jury.

THEATRICAL.

At the Brougham dinner at the Astor House, tional and social, Mr. Barney Willia made himself the iton of the hour by proposing a benefit for the guest of the evening. The suggestion was adopted, and it is safe to say that the affair will be one long to be remembered. Nearly every theatre in the city has been tendered for an afternoon pertween the 18th and 31st of May. On the 1st of will lighten his neart on the long voyage he under-takes to feel that he leaves behind him the entire population of a great city wishing him bon voyage and praying for his speedy return. Mr. Tayleure has awakened a tempest in a

teapot by advertising "The Tempest" as "Shakspeare's last play." We are inclined to Mr. Tayleure's opinion, which is also that of very good Shakspearian scholars. It was his last, and the bard was evi-dently very tired of playwriting when he undertook it. The edge of his constructive gentus was dulled by overwork, and in default of logic and imagination he let his fancy run riot in storms, magic, goolins, visions and airy spirits—creatures and phantoms never before known to man nor dreamed of by poets. In 1667 Pepys pronounced it in his diary "the most innocent play that ever 1 saw—but no great wit;" and that verlict will stand for two hundren years to come as it has the past two hundred. Ineffective as a play, of fancy. In no other of his works, perhaps, has Shakspeare shown such unlimited control of the terrible and fanciful alike or such power of waking equally laughter or tears as in "The Tempest." Sea monsters, travellers, shipwrecks, strange shapes, Cahban, the turtle in the much and the skylark in the air all at once spring into life beneath his touch and fill the enchanted isle. Life on board, the doors of the sea and the Crusoc-like solitude of the island breathe to us from every line of the text. To reproduce that atmosphere on the stage is not possible—certainly not possible to the average andience. "The Tempest" is one of those well springs of delight which the Shakspearian reader must keep to himself. Its wild witchery, exquisite fancy and alluring enchantment is disillusionized by the rutch and of the stage carpenter and the bold brush of the stage carpenter and the bold brush of the scene painter. As nearly as the picture can be brought to the mind Mr. Tayleure has succeeded. From the rising of the curtain to the going down thereof follows a quick and pleasing succession of stage pictures which are nightly creatable to his taste and liberality. Economy is evidently regarded as no virtue by the manager of the Grand, Opera House, and we could wish that this lofty cofficiant for dollars and cents had resulted as successfully in the formation of Mr. Tayleure's company as in the splendid setting of his gorgeous stage. The ladies and gentlemen of "like Tempest's" cast are each excellent in their special ty—very high-priced people, indeed—but they are not harmonious in their present combination. The most lovely of the creatures wigm Snaxspeare has placed upon the island is Miranda. She possesses that undisturbed harmony of character so beautiful in woman. She is young; she is fair; she is innocent. The glow of her fresh, pure sout, like that of the dismond, does not show itself until it is brought to the light. Fragile as glass, soit as gloss suk, silled to the eyes with all the tender delicacy of a sympathetic woman, "created of every recentre's best," Miranda is if to once the most simple and the s waking equally laughter or tears as in "The poor native nobodies in the cast, praising Mr. Davenport because it is the accusioned thing to do so, and salving Miss Fiddes over with milk and water nothings, because she is a woman and a stranger. Strong claims, certainly, but there are several very estimable persons on the American stage who are women and who are not strangers, and as it is a strongle for glory and gold we behave in a strongle for glory and gold we behave in a strongle for glory and gold we behave in a strongle for glory and gold we behave in a strongle for glory and gold we behave in a strongle for glory and gold we behave in a strongle for glory and gold we behave in a strongle for glory and gold we behave in a strongle for glory and gold we behave in a strongle for glory and gold we behave in a strongle for glory and gold and go

Masical and Theatrical Notes.

The complimentary beneat to Mr. Nell Bryant comes of to-morrow evening at the Academy of amur, both drauntically and proputarity. There is every indication that the house will be throught from parquet to gallery with the many friends of the popular Nell, and as tatent as tithium has volun-teered for the occasion it is more than probable that a pleasant evening's entertainment will be enjoyed by all those who are so fortunate as to gain admission into the building. "Randy Andy" will be the principal attraction, with the inimitable Dan Bryant in the principal rôle, sustained by a number of the in the principal role, sustained by a number of the leading artists from Mr. Waliack's company. Messes.

J. Levy, Tony Pastor, Joe Emmett, Frank Moran, N. W. Godd and Nell Bryant limself, together wish Eryants' Minarrels, will also appear. This is the first benefit that Mr. Nell Bryant has ever taken in this city, and his iriends will rally on masse.

"Monaron Crisse," the new English pantomine, which was to have been produced this evening at Tammany, has been postponed until Monday next for the purpose of holding the necessary rehearsats. The Brzarelli Brolhers, the daring trapezists, will appear at the above establishment on the same evening.

The whole town will probably be assonished, if noz actually specifically distributed for the vectar "Humpty Dompty" are announced. The amouncement, however, does not positively state the exact time at which that agest, pais-faced individual is to be relired, He has worn out many scores

and full orchestra.

Miss Fanny Stockton concludes her long and successful engagement at the Chestnut, Philadelphia, on Saturday next.

"Chilperic" will be the next and last novelty in opera cooffe at the Français.

Clara Louise Kellogg will give her last performance in opera this season at the Academy of Music on Saturday, April 24, at a matinee. The opera will be "Fanst."

Mme. Pareps. Rosa's first concert since her late illness takes place to-night, at Steinway Hall. The programme includes the names of Ferranti, the well known buffo baritone: Alfred Pease, planist; Carl Rosa, Mr. Nordhlom, the new tenor, and Mine. Rosa, who will sing "ill Bacio," among her other songs.

Harry Pray's benefit, at the Broadway theatre, comes off on the 2sth iast.

Owing to the great preparations for the production of the pantomine of "Roblisson Crusoe" at Wood's Museum, the theatre will be closed for a few nights previous to its production.

Mile. Zoe plays in Singhamton, N. Y., this week.

The aerial Gregories, who have so lately astounded the frequenters of Tammany, will give a display of their wonderful performances in the air at the Olympic theatre, St. Louis, next week.

J. C. Williamson, one of the most promising of our young comedians, has a benefit at the Broadway theatre on Saturday night, when the drama from 'Old Curiosity Snop' will be performed.—Williamson as Brek Swiveller, and Coleman will assist as Quilp, Mrs. Barney Williams will also appear in one of her sparkling characters.

A dramatic company will give the Patersonians, the content of the sparkling characters.

Mrs. Barney will also appear in one of her sparking characters.

A dramatic company will give the Patersonians, at the Walden Opera House, a glimpse of the "Honeymoon" next Saturday night; R. Simpsen will appear. It is under the management of P. J. Healy, who will personate the Duke.

LITERATURE.

BARNES ON THE PSALMS. Notes critical, explana-tory and practical on the Book of Psalms. By Albert Barnes. In three volumes. New York: Harper & Brothers, publishers. Mr. Barnes has performed his work well. Looking at the Book of Psalms from his religious standpoint, his criticisms and explanations are convincing and satisfactory. Throughout the books there-runs are in of religious sentiment worthy of the character of the author. It is not probable that every reader of these volumes will accept all of the interpretations as made by him; but we feel certain that their careful perusal will add considerably to the general knowledge of Scripture.

THE FREEMASONS. What They Are. What They Do his criticisms and explanations are convincing and

THE FAREMASONS. What They Are, What They De, What They are Aiming at. From the French of Mgr. Segur. Boston: Patrick Donahue. This is a very small volume of only 135 pages (duodecimo), but it contains as much nonsense as could be crowded into any octavo volume of 1,000 pages. It afforded us much pleasure to read Mgr. Segur's "plain talk;" it surprises us that the author should have written such rubbish as we find in The Free-masons. Such a work may be necessary in France, but there is not the slightest occasion for it in the United States. If the Catholic Church is opposed to United States. If the Catholic Church is opposed to Freemasonry, by all means let the clergy preach against the Order. In like manner if Freemasonry opposes Catholicism by all means let brother P. Q. R. S. T. pitch into the Pope. We do not believe that either will perish by means of denunciations. The Masonic Order in the United States numbers among its members men of the higaest respectability who, we admit, are not necessarily more charitable in an their non-masonic neighbors. Dut who are certainly equally as virtuous. We repeat, that the book before us is not needed in this country. It is our impression that the Catholic Church in the United States restaupon too solid a foundation to need the aid of such works as these.

Typhanis Absery. A Tale of the Twelfth Century.

works as these.

Typhanns Abbey. A Tale of the Twelfth Century.
By Count A. de Gobineau. Translated by Charles
D. Meigs, M. D. Philadelphia: Claxton, Remsen
& Harfelfinger.

Count de Gobineau is evidently a better novelist

than a writer of essays on the "inequality of the human races." "Typhaines Abbey," which appears to be admirably translated, is a very entertaining story. The historical facts it contains are a unirably and graphically told, while the characters are very well drawn. This is about the best book that Mesers, Claxton, Remsen & Haffeldinger have published for

THE CURSE OF GOLD. By Mrs. Ann S. Stephens. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Brother. We have forgotten who it was that advised against criticising a novel after reading it, but his advice S. Stephens, we are told, "has thrown into The Curse of Gold' all that graphic defineation of passion and character, beauty and strength of style, reality of description, sweep of imagination, brilliancy of funcy"—there, now, we think that much sufficient to indicate the sina of novel she has written. We presume the story is a very interesting one, and nope it is.

their cheap reprints of Charles Reade's "It is Never Blanche Ellerslie's Ending." Both these books are

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS FROM A CATABLAR STANDPOINT. The Dominion Will Have to Pay the Chief

The Dominion Will Have to Pay the Chief Share of All the Costs of War.

On the exchanges of the world we presume that he rejection of the "Alabana," treaty has long since been descoursed to use the slang of those places of financial resort. Every one knew that the treaty would be rejected, and Mr. Johnson recalled in diagrace, and therefore all acts which were subject to be modified by this rejection, were doubtless done in the same manner as if it had actually occurred. Politiciant have doubtless made up their minds in the same manner not to be surprised at an event of which they had full and fair warming. But Mr. Summer nevertheless feit that ne was incurring a scious responsibility in throwing the weight of his great respectability, and his known regard and even love for England, on the side of those who were for rejecting the treaty. There was, indeed, no threat in all his oration, nor we fairly believe any thought of prishing, by membes, for that reparation which he nevertheless so stremposity demanded. The tose of Mr. Sunner, and probably of the other American statesane who control the foreign policy of the country, is simply to decline to accept the proposed treaty as a reparation—to demand reparation as a right, but to leave it to time, to reflection, and to the insonvenience of an unsettled question of this sort, to induce an order from England, such as they considered to be required by the circumstances of the case. Upon the question whether these influences will produce the effect which these gentlemen desire, we need not speculate. Neither of the Powers was have this magnature in hand will consult feelings, nor Canadian interests, and we may as well be slient on the great debate where our conset is sore to be contemned, though the existence of the queried by the tireathore of the Powers was have the sone of war. We Canadians nother fitted out the Arabamas nor did we neglect the steps necessary to prevent their outfit. On the other hand, we owe nothing but good will to the mother outbrook of the cond

And heavy brant of cannon easi, though none of us participated, in the profit of the transaction water will form the cases belt nor in the anger which that transaction has excited. We trust that another and waser Reverdy Johnson may make a new treaty which will at last close up this irritating and pernaps, in the father, dangerous dispute between two nations, who cannot fight out their battles without making us pay the chief share of all the costs of the terriologame.

GUR NEW MINISTER TO COPENTAGEN.

General C.C. Andrews, recently appointed Minister to Copeningen, is well known in this vicinity, having practised law in floaten before remeving to the West. His gallant determination to hold a besieged post during the war, against the opinion of his superior collect, will be remembered by many readers. His history of the slege of Mobile has but one defect—the omission of his own name. The desegates to Chicago will recollect his vone even from Minneeds for telenral Wisson," turown even after this State had been obliged to abandon mer favorite. Mr. Antrews' Collection of Opinions of Autoracy Generals' is a book of great value to lawyers and others doing business with the departments at Washington. He has snown himself a true New Englander by his devotion to the cause of education at the West, and he will be a good representative of American ideas abroad.

BRAZIL

Death of Councillor Ignacio-Treasury Re-The Paraguayan War-Minister McMahon Rio Janeiro, March 10, 1869.

One of the "heroes of the Paraguayan war" has isappeared from among his friends—ignacio, Coun-illor of war, Admiral of the Piect and Viscount Inhauma—who had been in command of the Brazilian squadron of operations since the middle of 1860 been in the navy for many years and had served dur-ing the war on the river Plate from 1825 to 1828, he was rather known for his political services than for his feats upon the water, he having been Minister of Marine in 1861-2, and the first who occupied the newly created Ministry of Agriculture and orga it. The conservative press has praised him much with what reason is doubtfut. He was no Farraget or with the exception of the passing of the batteries at Carupaity on August 15, 1867, he took but a very secondary part in the actions of his squadron, and took little in those feats which shed some lustre on the iron-clads. The clumate, however, had a pernicious effect upon him; it slowly brought him to his grave, while Caxias left Rio apparently a confirmed valetudinarian, to become healthy and rem vigorated, and to take a new lease of life.

The funeral of the Admiral was very largely at-tended, especially as, being a member of the Masonic fraternity, the numerous lodges of the city followed the hearse to the burial ground, and the officials of

the hearse to the burial ground, and the officials of the mamerous public departments turned out in carriages to pay the customary honor to the remains of the departed grandee and warrior, who died upon the 8th. Three handred carriages are said to have followed the coffin.

The treasury has published a report for the three months ending February 27, from which it appears that in the quarter in question six per cent bonds to the amount of \$8,317,000 were issued, raising the total of the issue of bonds repayable in currency to \$77,900,000. Besides the above the last instalments had been received, to the amount of \$6,767,000, on the issue of 30,000,000 milres of gold redeemed bonds, and \$2,000,000 and per currency had been issued. On the other hand, \$3,42,000 of interest notes had been pad of and also \$227,000 of the 1839 foan.

The ascertained habilities on the 1st of March were, therefore:—

The ascertained habilities on the 1st of March were, therefore:—
Foreign loan, in sterling, about (current).

The sterling about (current).

\$96,000,000

Internation.

\$2,600,000

Treasury interest notes.

\$2,500,000

Treasury currency.

105,000,000

erned and most progressive of American countries, and I see some Southerners are offering up their bantlings to bagon, in the shape of "odious comparisons" between Brazil and the United States, in which the latter are shown up in a very small light as regards institutions, weath and industry.

The rains in the northern provinces seem to have set in with extra and unnecessary vigor this season. Besides the previously annoanced great inundations in Pernambuco and the great floods which swept the valleys of the Ribeira and its trabutaries, in the province of St. Paulo, the provinces of Parahyba and Ceara have had very destructive floods, which have in many places destroyed the sugar plantations which irlings the rivers. In all cases the floods have been greater than had occurred for many years back, and the loss in crops; houses and cattle has been correspondingly large.

Cholerina was still at work on the upper Amazon; nearly the whole Brazilian garrison at Tabitinga was seized by it, and it has probably gone into Peru. The steamer company formed at Para to run lines upon the numerous in the changes, channels, bayous, &c., which render the Islands and country at the mouth of the Amazon a kind of immense archipelago of islands, has had a very satisfactory start, as their first steamer could have had two loads if she could have taken them. Many of the sottlers had never seen a steamer, and the visit was of course celebrated in the usual way with thousands of vicas and all the rocketh that could be go for money or love.

Wath regard to the war the public are like an audience between the acts at a theatre when a new play is on, and all are weiting for the curain to rise. What is the next act of the Paragaayan charate no one pretends to guess. Lopez is collecting men and manulacturing arms and manufacturing arms an

will commit himself to the formation of a provisional government at Assaction.

The health of the city and troops is reported to be
good, notwithstanding the great heat.

It is feared that the Kansas is irretrievably
aground unless a rise, not to be expected at this
senson, comes sood.

Uneasiness is feit in regard to General McMahon,
as no communication has been received from
him, even by his sesters. It is not probable, however,
that anything beyond an interruption of communication is the matter, although some Brizzlian correspondents are affecting to think that Lopez is
holding him a prisoner. But Lopez, afmonga undoubtedly a tyrind and mensely cruel, is not a fool.
Some parties think that the General is not merely
paying court to Lopez, but to his own spirited counirywoman, Mrs. Lynch.

In Montevideo Congress had opened, and the Pres-

trywonan, Mrs. Lynen.
In Montevideo Congress had opened, and the President's message stated that a provisional government was going to be established at Asuncton.
Nothing had been yet said or done in regard to the

financial crisis.

Gold in Rio is 153, a rise in part one to heavy purchases of the government in view of the interest failing due on the gold bonds at the cni of this month. Exchange has kept very steady at 1834, to

Articles of Agreement Between McCoole and

Articles of Agreement Between McCoole and Allen.

[From the St. Louis Democrat, April 17.]

The long talked of match between McCoole and Allen has at last been definitely maile. McCoole had allen has at last been definitely maile. McCoole had and allen has at last been definitely maile. McCoole had appeared so often in the newspapers as spoiling for a ngat, that Make reinesantly consented to a match for \$1,000 a side, more to stop the "chin maste" than for the object of iterative gain. The principals and some of their friends met last ment at the "Broad Gange" on Chestant street, where the articles of agreement were signed and the first instalment of the battle money put up. The 18th of June was selected as the day of the battle, but no place was mentioned for prudential reasons, and the spot is to be selected hereafter. Modoubt it will be at some point on the river near the city. McCoole and allen will go linto training next week, Mike selecting the Fairheld House, on Grand avenue. He will have no trainer, but will be attended by one or two men. Allen will probably do as training north of the city in the spot of the city in the continual probably do as training north of the city in the safe, of this lith day of April, 1809:—

The safe Mike McCoole agrees to fight the safe Thomas Alian secording to the raise of the Landon prize ring, to which the said Thomas Alian and Mike McCoole do mittailly agree. The high shall be for \$1,000 mids. The safe Mike McCoole and the night of the 7th May, at Tom Alian's salion, No, 1,300 Hondway. The third and last lepting to the last he night of the 7th of 100 mids. McCoole is the night of the 7th of 100 mids. McCoole is side, as a Bret Instalment, is, in the hands of more with the accuration to the binate of the honds of the 10th of 10

iween the hours of ten A. M. and two P. M. of said day. The perty fishing to appear in the ring forciets all claims to the busice money.

Although Mike is the favorite, yet there are many the have condidence in the science and endurance of the Englishman, and will take the odds in the betting. Alten is in good condition, and will not require much training, while McCoole will have to sweat a good deal to bring himself down to his genting weight. The difference in the weight of the women, at present, is about forty pounds.